THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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Latest From Samoa.

Arrival at San Francisco of the Steamer Mariposa.

JOHN C. KLEIN A PASSENGER.

How He Was Enabled to Escape From the Island, and Taken Care Of By the Captain of an American Schooner—His Account of the Recent Battle—The Island Still Under German Martial Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The steamship Mariposa from Australia and the Samoan islands, has arrived in this port. Among her passengers is John C. Klein, the American newspaper correspondent, who has figured in the Berlin dispatches as having led the natives in the recent battle with the Germans on the island, but who claims to have witnessed the fight as non-combatant in his capacity as correspondent. When martial law was declared on the island by the Germans, an attempt was made by the latter to seize Klein, but he was rescued by the Americans, and took passage on the steamer for this port.

JOHN C. KLEIN.

When the Mariposa left Samoa the islands were still under martial law and German agents had been very much worked and is claimed to have been the cause of many Americans as well as natives. The Mariposa left the Samoan Islands on January 4. On that date none of the vessels of the war to go to the islands had arrived, and the Germans under their martial law, were in complete control. The German Consul had begun a search of all vessels in Samoan waters, but after doing so Capt. Leary, of the United States steamer Richmond, from Auckland, Capt. Hand of the English war ship Royalist ordered the search relieved and prepared for war. The Germans released Gilmore on the demand of Leary, which arrived on the Richmond to Auckland merchants at Auckland that if anything should not be done by the United States to protect the Americans and Europeans, a German force would be landed and placed upon by a German officer.

The Samoan Times was suppressed on January 14 for exposing the fact of German support all of the Natives. Consul John Matafa, and that Mr. Bruce was deceived he would not agree and to oppose his unpopular rule at three months. Prior to this Mr. Cusack, the Herald correspondent for reprinting certain American newspaper comments on the Samoan situation. Capt. Fritze, the German naval commander, on January 22 issued an order stating the end of the president of Apia to turn over all guns and ammunition. Capt. Fritze of the American man of war Nipsic, protested against the action, saying that the American government has never recognized Tamasese, and that no power would allow them to seize arms unless use for such a friendly nation.

Grant Irony, acting as police in Apia attempted to arrest Klein, but on the advice of the United States consul he went on board the Nipsic. On January 28 Capt. Fritze made a demand on Capt. Sullen to release Klein, that he should be tried before a German military tribunal. Capt. Mullen replied that he proposed to protect all Americans in Samoa and that Klein would not be surrendered for trial and on February 1 he placed him on the Mariposa.

On January 9 the German consulate and several German houses were burned.

Comments of an Australian Paper.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—On the mail which arrived on the steamer Mariposa was a copy of the Sydney, Australia, Star, of January 18. Commenting on Samoan troubles it says: "If a vessel of the United States has evidently been called to protect the interests of American citizens in Samoa, and to prevent Germans from riding rough shod over the patriot Laders, Matafa and his followers. Great Britain shows a desire to do the same, and it is to be hoped that the same energetic steps taken by President Cleveland will be followed by Lord Salisbury. The unwarrantable deposition and deportation of Malietoa, and the effort to establish a government of their own on the throne of Samoa, added to their harsh treatment of the natives and foreign residents, have generated a formidable rebellion against the Germans, and it seems more than probable that of the patriotic leader, Mataafa, is left to deal with the forces of the usurpers, the latter will very soon be overthrown. It is sincerely to be hoped that the American admiral will arrive in time to prevent the defeat of the patriotic army. If the forces of Admiral Kimberly be not sufficient to overwhelm this, the British admiral in these waters would be justified in lending his assistance. The conduct of Germany throughout this matter is not likely to cause her presence in the Pacific to be very welcome to the people of Australia."

Melbourne papers, brought by the steamship Mariposa, relate an incident growing out of Samoan complications, developed at a public dinner given at the close of the Melbourne exposition by Chief Commissioner Sir James MacBain, to Mr. Frank McCappin, commissioner for the United States, just prior to the departure of McCappin for the United States. In his speech Sir James spoke of the close ties of relationship existing between the Australians and the Americans.

Secretary Bayard Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—When shown the advices received from Samoa by the steamer Mariposa, Secretary Bayard said that Capt. Leary, of the Nipsic, had acted sensibly in taking care of Klein. Of the other events chronicled in the dispatch the secretary pointed out that since its date telegraphic advices showed that martial law had been abolished as far as it applied to foreigners, and that the German officials had been rebuked. He had noticed in the newspapers, although he had no official information on the subject, that the German consul, Knappe, and Herr Brandeis, Tamasese adviser, who, according to some accounts, had been responsible for fomenting strife, had been ordered home by the German government. If this was true the state of affairs promised to be much relieved. Altogether Secretary Bayard was hopeful that a speedy, peaceful and satisfactory settlement of Samoan affairs would be reached. He had, he said, received no news from Samoa later than that sent to congress and already published.

Believes There Will Be War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—John Christofferson, paymaster of the American man-of-war Nipsic, returned from Samoa on the Mariposa, having obtained leave of absence. The officer expressed himself as believing that the affair would end in war unless action be quickly taken by the American government. A close watch has to be kept on the German war vessels to prevent any overt act on their part, while the Americans on land are compelled to put up with repeated insults from the German portion of the population.

It is openly charged in the islands that Dr. Knappe, who has charge of the postoffice, opens the United States mails, only delivering those he sees fit. Both American and British citizens at Samoa have denounced Knappe. Personal feeling against him is bitter. It is even declined that Knappe has succeeded in obtaining the United States government's secret cipher, for in a number of instances when government dispatches of a private nature have been sent through the department it has afterward been discovered that they have been tampered with.

What Germany is Willing to Do

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—It is stated that the government is willing to settle the Samoan difficulty on the basis of joint English, American and German control of Samoa.

The Record of Flames

Montreal is Visited By a Destructive Fire.

A LOSS OF HALF A MILLION.

Difficulty in Getting Water to Fight the Conflagration — Ninety-Four Horses Burned to Death at Kansas City—A Church Burned—Other Fires.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 18.—Shortly after 6 o'clock Saturday morning fire was discovered in the large foundry of Peck, Benny & Company, on Mills street, and after burning three hours completely destroyed the building and contents. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

About noon a second fire broke out in James McDougall's big grain elevator adjoining the burned factory, the result of negligence somewhere in not properly extinguishing the first fire. Owing to inefficient water pressure this fire was soon beyond control. Holes for the suction pipes had to be cut through the ice in the canal, and it was an hour before the engines got to work from the hydrants. By that time the whole top of the elevator was a mass flames, and the roof fell in, two firemen narrowly escaping being killed. The fire threatened building adjoining, which contained 40,000 bushels of wheat, but the danger was averted.

McDougall's elevator, however, was completely destroyed, together with seventy-five bushels of grain. The loss on the building is estimated at $35,000, and the total loss by the two fires is about $150,000, fairly well insured. During the fire two fires appeared at one of the elevator windows and then disappeared, but up to a late hour yesterday evening it was not definitely known who they were or whether they escaped.

A Church Burned.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 18.—The handsome Baptist church was burned at Fairfield yesterday. The loss is $15,000, with no insurance. Hard work saved half a dozen adjoining buildings, which were in flames during the time the church was burning. The parsonage standing next the church was vacated, and the pastor's wife, who was dangerously ill, was with considerable difficulty removed to the house of a neighbor.

One Man and Horses Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18.—The Landis Transfer company's stable at Tenth street and Trost avenue, was destroyed by fire at a late hour last night. James Hoffman, one of the owners of the building, perished in the flames. Ninety-four horses were also lost. Loss $67,000; partially insured.

Dry Goods, Fruit, Etc.

DENNISPORT, Mass., Feb. 18.—A wooden block owned by Dr. D. R. Ginn was burned this morning. Dr. Ginn's loss is $5,000. The building was occupied by L. S. Burgess & Company, dry goods, whose loss is $18,000; D. Chase, Jr., fruit and oysters; loss, $10,000.

Opera House Burned.

BUTLER, Mo., Feb. 18.—Walton's opera house, the Farmers' bank and two stores were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $65,000; insurance $35,000.

Schoolhouse.

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Willard school building, in West Quincy, was burned this morning. Loss $21,000; no insurance.

A TREMENDOUS CRASH.

A Twelve-Story Building Completely Wrecked at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The "Owings block" a new structure at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, this city, was partially wrecked Sunday morning. The accident was probably based by over-weighting the twelfth story with one of the huge water tanks intended to furnish hydraulic pressure for the elevators. Under the heavy weight the floor tiling gave way falling through from floor to floor until the combined mass had gathered such an impetus and tremendous weight that every floor down to the basement was crashed through, causing the ruin of most of the interior partition walls.

A few workmen employed in the basement, heard the crashing timbers and effected their escape, but had the accident occurred on a week day, when large numbers of men are at work in the building, great loss of life would have resulted. The loss is estimated at about $4,000.

Two Hundred Killed

And Nearly One Thousand People Injured

BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

The Capital of Costa Rica Entirely Destroyed, and Great Fears of Another Eruption, Which Threatens the Lives of Eighty Thousand Inhabitants — The Topography of the Country Entirely Changed—The Population Panic-Stricken Throughout the Entire Central Section of the Republic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Late advices by steamer from San Jose, Costa Rica, under date of January 10, says that the capital of the republic has been completely destroyed by a series of earthquakes, beginning on the evening of December 29, and the latest of which passed over that place the day before. Further shocks are expected every moment, and the horrors of the hour were increased by the probability of an eruption of the volcanoes of Barzu and Boas, showering down fire, bowlders and molten lava on the valley in which a population of 80,000 is centered.

Both these volcanoes have shown signs of growing activity in the wreaths of blue smoke ascending from their craters. As nearly as can be ascertained about two hundred lives have been lost thus far, and the injured number nearly one thousand. The homeless multitude of terror-stricken survivors wander about in a state of demoralized consternation, easier imagined than described. Every landmark, every feature of the topography, is obliterated. Dead earth rises into a hill where a few hours ago the eye looked away over a far-stretching plain, or expands its level dreariness where for centuries had been only verdure-clad hills.

In all Central America there was no more picturesque and delightful city than this little capital of Costa Rica, upon which has come this sudden and terrible devastation. Occupying a delightful plateau nearly midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and about four thousand feet above the level of the sea, the town is the home of a population of nearly twenty thousand souls, a busy commerce, a charming Andalusian society and a center of advanced progress and culture. All the buildings are now a mass of ruins. The city's destruction is as complete as that of Pompeii.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of December 29 the inhabitants were in the midst of the celebration of the civic and religious feasts. A concert by the excellent military band was in progress in the beautiful little Parque Central, whose walks and lawns were odorous with the scent of rose and jessamine and oleander in full bloom and illuminated by thousands of tiny colored lights strung from the branches of palmetto and cedar and mahogany and cocoa trees, and circling the great marble and bronze fountain in its center. In the streets the rays of electric light shown down upon the vivacious, laughing and gaily-dressed men and women coming from a banquet at the Grau hotel, or on their way to a dance in the patio of the National palace. Suddenly, as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, a tremendous shock of earthquake put the city into a state of wildest alarm. Seized by a common impulse people rushed to their homes to provide as far as possible for the safety of the children and the aged. The dread words, "Viene un temblore terrible" ("a terrible earthquake is coming"), were on every lip.

The first shock was repeated with even greater force at 11 p. m. At the end of three hours came a feeling of relief. "It is all over," said the black-robed priests, and the hopeless was quickly transformed to conviction. Relieved and grateful the people returned to their dwellings and sought repose after the weariness and excitement of the night.

At 4:30 a. m. on the 30th a third shock, more awful than the preceding ones, awoke the sleepers, rudely dispelling their new-born confidence. The city was violently shaken from end to end. Down went the houses in a deafening din, wall crashing upon wall, with the roof of heavy tile sagging and sinking between in inextricable fashion. Women's fierce, fear-stricken shrieks, the screaming of strong men and the piteous wail of little children mingled with the dusk, darkness and din was a scene of demoralization frightful to witness. The experience of that awful hour will not soon be effaced from the memories of those who passed through the ordeal.

Nearly every house in the older central part of the city was abandoned. Many thoroughly frightened and superstitious people took the roads leading out of the city to the westward away from the dread volcano and fled until daylight, reaching Alajuela, thirty miles away, only to find that town suffering similar disaster. Others kept on running southward until they reached Carillo, near the Atlantic coast.

Scarcely a building above one story on the ground floor remains intact to-day. The beautiful dome of the cathedral, with its wide Corinthian portico, looks like a house of cards crushed in a giant's grasp. Luckily the big hospital on the outskirts of the town had suffered little from the shock, being a long, rambling, one story edifice.

The casualties number nearly one thousand, but not more than one hundred people were killed within the city limits. Those who met death at other points, especially at San Vicente and San Isidro de Alajuela, will bring the mortality up to two hundred. During the first night at least five hundred houses were entirely destroyed, with their contents, or made unsafe for habitation, making about three thousand people shelterless. Three more shocks, one on the 6th, another on the 8th, and the last on the 10th, have reduced the remaining houses to ruins. Army tents have been put in the plazas and parks, or in the fields outside the town, where rations are supplied to the homeless multitude by the military authorities. A brigade of laborers are at work clearing the streets of debris and the more hopeful are already talking in a half-hearted way about plans for rebuilding. It is said that the capital may be removed further north, to a site adjacent to the line of the proposed canal.

The phenomenon was experienced in varying severity throughout the central section, which includes the volcanic cordillera of Costa Rica.

At another point named La Laguena, less than six miles from San Jose, a woman and her four children, asleep in a cabin, were entombed in the earth waves, and it has been impossible to discover any trace of their remains.

A remarkable result of the phenomenon is reported from the neighborhood of the copper mines of Don Francisco Maria Iglesias on Mont Aguacate. In a deep igneous strata, thrown to the surface for nearly three miles along the mountain slope, a vein of rich quartz, containing native silver in large quantities and promising indications of gold has been discovered.

The Queen's Speech

In the British House of Parliament Next Thursday Will

REFER TO SAMOAN TROUBLE.

She Will Recommend a Conference of the Three Interested Governments—She Will Also Ask That the Navy Be Increased—Other Dispatches From Over the Atlantic Cables.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—It is now admitted by persons in ministerial confidence that the queen's speech which will be read in parliament next Thursday will make special reference to the situation in Samoa and recommend a conference between accredited representatives of the interested governments for the purpose of settling the disputed questions. The chief clause of the speech, however, will be one requesting parliament to grant funds without delay to increase the efficiency of the navy.

Admiral Colomb has been selected as the member to second the adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne and will take occasion to impress upon the minds of his colleagues the vital necessity for complying with his majesty's request immediately.

One of the first duties of the speaker upon the reassembling of the house will be to inform the body of the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien and the other Irish members who have been incarcerated during the recess. This will be done, as usual, without comment on the part of the speaker, but a section of the Liberals will nevertheless endeavor to raise a debate on the subject during which Mr. Balfour will be handled without gloves.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A wealthy Norwegian resident of New Zealand is now in Europe for the purpose of organizing a Norwegian Antarctic expedition. He claims to have received assurance that the Australian government will grant a sufficient subsidy to the enterprise to fit out two steamers and expects to raise the rest of the money in the continental capitals. The object of the expedition is to seek whale and seal fisheries in the southern seas.

Difficulty in Constructing a Cabinet.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—M. Meline is experiencing considerable embarrassment in his efforts to construct a cabinet. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has refused to accept a portfolio. M. De Freycinet has only indefinitely promised to accept the ministry of foreign affairs. M. Ronvier has agreed to take the ministry of the interior and Senator Ernest Boulanger is mentioned as minister of finance.

A Big Parade.

PESTH, Feb. 18.—Thirty thousand paraded the streets in procession yesterday and afterwards assembled at an anti-government meeting, where speeches denouncing the government were delivered from several stands. While passing the palace the crowd made an earnest demonstration of loyalty.

ANOTHER CENTENNIAL.

Extensive Arrangements For Celebrating the Founding of a University.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The arrangement for the celebration of the founding of Georgetown university a hundred years ago, are nearly completed, and all the signs point to success. Besides the gathering of the alumni from all parts of North America the rectors and presidents of other universities and colleges have signified their intention of attending, and the alumni of the University of Michigan have appointed Senator Palmer and Representative Cutcheon a committee to present their congratulations, an example that may be followed by other institutions.

Cardinal Gibbons will arrive from Baltimore next Tuesday afternoon, and the students at the college have provided that their cadet corps will meet his carriage at Washington circle and escort him with due honors to the college, where he will be welcomed by the faculty and students with appropriate addresses. This is not intended as part of the public exercises of the centennial, but as a personal greeting. Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock pontifical high mass will be celebrated in Trinity church, Georgetown, when Rev. J. A. Dooman, S. J., will preach the sermon, and Te Deum will be sung by a special choir. Wednesday evening theological degrees will be conferred, and the faculty will hold a public reception.

Thursday will be the day of alumni society, the oration and poem being read at the public meeting beginning at 10:30 a. m., by Professor Morris and Mr. C. B. Pallen, respectively followed by the business meeting. In the evening, the annual banquet of the society will be held at Willard's hotel, it being proposed hereafter to have it in winter instead of in June, if possible.

Friday being Washington's birthday, will be filled in the morning by class reunions, rooms being assigned as headquarters to the various classes represented.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the special academic session will be held, when it is expected that the president, his cabinet, and other noted persons will attend, and honorary degrees will be conferred in law, philosophy and arts, and the centennary will close.

Only a Few Days More

Of the Present Session of the Fiftieth Congress.

A FORECAST FOR THE WEEK.

But Very Few Important Measures Can Become Laws Until March 4—A Lively Time Expected in the House, as Its Members Have Got Down to Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate has so much business before it and so little time that only one or two important measures can reach the point of final action at this session. One of them may be the pending resolution in relation to election outrages in Texas; an other the census bill. The Pacific railroad funding bill, which has been so long pending may fail of reaching a final vote as there is no hope of its being taken up in the house nothing will be gained by pressing it to a vote in the senate. The measures which will be pushed in the senate are the bills which have passed the house or the resolutions on which the senate is to take action.

Under these conditions it is hardly likely that Senator Fry, who has returned to the city, will antagonize with the Union Pacific measure the census bill which Senator Hale has given notice he will call up the first opportunity. Senator Hale expects the census bill to occupy the time of the senate for a day or more. Meantime the appropriation committee will report the sundry civil bill, and it will be taken up for consideration at an early day. It is likely the committee on privileges and elections will report Mr. Chandler's resolution to investigate Louisiana election outrages. These measures and the Texas elections resolution should keep the senate busy through the week, although several bills of minor importance will probably be slipped through in the intermission.

This week in the house promises to be a lively one. Monday is suspension day, but it is likely to be frittered away, as several members will make dilatory motions to prevent the calling up of the Pacific railroad funding bill, which is the regular order.

On Tuesday Mr. Mills will call up the report on the tariff question and an extended and excited debate which may take several days, will probably ensue. There are two appropriation bills to be passed, the postoffice bill and the deficiency bill, which will be called up at the earliest opportunity.

Several conference reports,—notably the territorial—will be presented, and as they are matters of the highest privilege, they will take precedence over all other questions when presented. Mr. McCreary will try to call up the Edmunds Panama canal resolution next week, and this will undoubtedly give rise to debate, as Messrs. Norwood and Russell will combat the position taken by the majority. Mr. Randall will also try to reach the Cowles bill on the calendar. This, it is feared, will meet with decided opposition from Mr. Mills and others, and filibustering tactics may be resorted to to defeat its consideration.

A Meeting of Irish-Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—At the mass meeting of Irish-Americans last night at the Bijou theater, Senator Stewart presided. Stirring speeches, full of sympathy for Ireland and Parnell, were made by Senator Stewart, Representative Foran, of Ohio; Richelieu Robinson, of Brooklyn; Representative McAdoo, of New Jersey, and ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey. Eight hundred dollars was contributed to the fund to assist Mr. Parnell in his defense before the forgeries commission, and a cablegram was sent to him assuring him of the meeting's sympathy. Among the vice presidents chosen was Senator Voorhees, Representatives Randall, Cogswell, Cummings, Mason and Yost, and many men of local distinction.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the coined methods pursued by the Tory party against Ireland, which party, it is asserted, is determined to convict Parnell by a partisan commission; full sympathy and confidence in Parnell on the part of the citizens of Washington, is declared.

A Democratic Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Democratic caucus call for to night, is for the purpose of considering the several internal revenue measures now before the house. The call was prepared by the Mills men, and generally circulated on Saturday.

Mr. Randall, Mr. Cowles and other Democrats who favor the repeal of the tobacco tax refused to sign it. They will, however, go into caucus, but Mr. Cowles declares that neither he nor other southern Democrats will be bound by it in case the caucus wants to thrust upon them some bill reported from the ways and means committee. The time for caucus on revenue bills, says Mr. Cowles, is past. We of the south, he said, want some practical results, and none of the bills reported from the ways and means committee can even pass the house, not to speak of the senate. His own bill, he says, can pass both houses and should become a law this congress.

Saturday's Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate bills were passed for a light-house and fog signal at Old Orchard Shore, N. Y., and for the retirement of Maj. Joseph Belger as colonel on the retired list. The Texas outrage resolution was further discussed by Mr. Coke. Messrs. Blair and Edmunds made speeches in opposition to the direct tax bill, and at 4 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house the conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill was agreed to. Messrs. McMahon and Breckinridge reported their respective tariff bills and they were placed on the calendar, giving them priority over the Cowles tobacco tax bill reported later. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered till 5:30 p. m., when the house adjourned.

The President Wants to Be Alone.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following notice was issued from the executive mansion last night:

"The president announces that, to enable him to dispose of pending business requiring his personal attention before the close of his term of office, it will be an absolute necessity that he have this week for such work free from interruptions, and he must therefore be excused to all callers. The usual receptions on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 will be continued."

Cleveland to Go to New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Sunday Capitol announces that the president will live at the Victoria hotel in New York when he retires to private life. He and Mrs. Cleveland have engaged rooms there and will remain until the weather has sufficiently moderated to enable them to go out of town. Beyond that no further plans are made.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

News in Brief From All Parts of the Country.

The Baptist church at Fairfield, Iowa, was burned Saturday.

A nine-year-old boy was drowned in the Ohio river, at Marietta.

The jury in the "White Caps" case at Bloomington, Ind., disagreed.

Two editors at Akron, O., have been arrested on a charge of malicious libel.

An unknown man committed suicide by jumping into the river at Cincinnati.

Senator Kenna's friends insist that he remain in the senatorial race to the end.

At Atchison, Kas., Joseph Daily, after a quarrel with his sweetheart, fatally shot himself.

At Butte, Montana, Mrs. Maggie Page was arrested for poisoning her husband, John Page.

Expert tax hunters have been employed in Licking county, Ohio, to look up omitted taxes.

The wife of Gen. A. V. Rogers is seriously injured in a runaway accident, near Ottawa, O.

Albert and George Avery, of Youngstown, O., were trampled to death by cattle Wyoming Territory.

At Avondale, O., Sunday, Edward Quinn, while drunk, crushed the skull of his brother John with a club.

Joe Aldt was sentenced at Bucyrus, O., to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for murder.

A meeting of the Bourbon county, Kentucky, tobacco growers was held at Paris, Ky., on the 16th inst.

Paul Hill, of Greencastle, Ind., is charged with embezzling $400 which a woman gave him to deposit in bank.

An illicit still for the production of corn whisky, run by Russians, has been seized in Chicago by revenue officers.

Brooks Bogard, of Wyandot county, Ohio, was fatally injured, while hunting, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Henry Worley, charged, with ten other persons, with the murder of Lee Prestile, at Somerset, Ky., has been arrested.

The recent meeting between Myers and McAuliffe, near Judson, Ind., is denounced by "sports" as simply a skin game.

Mrs. "Doc" Calloway, of Raleigh county, West Virginia, deserted her family and went west with two of her husband's employes.

Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, of the Calvary Baptist church, New York city, has declined the bishopric of the diocese of Michigan.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Bliss, for thirty years the agent of the American Bible society at Constantinople, died suddenly at Assiout, Egypt.

White people in North Carolina, it is said, will not permit colored laborers to leave that state in order to get employment elsewhere.

At Tecumseh, Mich., Saturday night, Frank L. Sivers shot his wife and two daughters, killing them, and then fatally wounded himself.

The house of Thomas Willows, near Ashland, Miss., was destroyed by fire Saturday night, and four of his children perished in the flames.

At Greenville, Miss., a young man named Schmelke, while under the influence of liquor, murdered three women and then committed suicide.

John Elsner, residing in Wirt county, West Virginia, went home drunk and killed his wife, two children and a servant girl, and set fire to the house.

Herman E. Kelded, manager for William Knabe & Company, piano manufacturers, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in New York.

Two freight trains on the Cincinnati Southern road collided in a tunnel near Oakdale Saturday night. A tank of coal oil burst and caught fire, a number of cars and the woodwork of the tunnel being consumed.

Mrs. Olive L. Friend, her stepdaughter, William H. Howard; her mother, Emily Howard; Orin A. Halsted and George Halsted were arrested at Milan, Mich., Saturday, charged with complicity in the Electric Sugar Refining company frauds.

Car Workers on a Strike.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 18.—Two hundred employes of the Lafayette car works are out on a strike, their grievances being that the semi-monthly pay day did not occur on Friday, as it should. The men were told that the delay was occasioned by the absence of the paymaster from the city. A rumor, however, gained currency that the works were about to change hands, and a new rule would be adopted, making pay day every third week instead of semi-monthly. To this the men took exception and struck.

Latest From Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 18.—It is reported that the messenger sent by Tippo Tib with letters for Stanley was intercepted by Arabs and forced to return to his starting point. He subsequently made another attempt to reach Stanley by a different route.

A Murder at a Wedding.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 18.—At a Hungarian wedding in Whitleville at 4 o'clock yesterday morning a drunken fight occurred in which John Hustic, a desperate character, was stabbed and killed by Dan. Bartush. The murderer was arrested.

Bookkeeper Goes Wrong.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Cornelius DeMarest, for many years the trusted bookkeeper of the Pacific Ice company, was arrested Friday on the charge of embezzling $2,800. He was released on bail.

Bishop McTyre Dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18.—Bishop Holland N. McTyre, president of the trustees of Vanderbilt university and senior bishop of the M. E. church south, died at his residence in this city Friday, aged sixty-five.

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A Minneapolis Tragedy.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 18.—A special to the Journal says: News has just been received here of a horrible tragedy in the town of London, Freeborn county, about fourteen miles from this city, in which three persons were killed. The principals were Bohemians. The sheriff has gone to the scene of the crime. Very little is known as yet of the particulars. It is thought that two were at once and the third died shortly after, the victims all being women.

A Mine Caves In.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 18.—Thirty-six feet of surface over an abandoned mine on Mulberry street, this city, caved in yesterday, breaking off gas and water pipes and stopping street cars. Several explosions of escaping gas followed, and some people were knocked down by the shocks. That part of the city is now deprived of water.

Quarryman's Strike Ends.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 18.—The strike among the limestone quarrymen at Carbon and Bessemer, which has been in progress two weeks, ended Friday by a majority of the men returning to work at the old wages. The leaders in the strike were discharged and their places filled.

A Collision of Freight Trains.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 18.—Two freight trains on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad collided last night at Stanley, a small station about sixty-five miles north of this city. No lives were lost so far as reported, but the loss to property will be heavy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for February 16.

NEW YORK, Money 2 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates 484@487½. Currency 120; 5's bid; four coupons, 128½ bid; four-and-a-half, 112 bid.

The stock market this morning was moderately active and the changes in prices were very slight as a rule. Erie was about the strongest stock on the list, but even that stock did not record any great advance, its closing price being only ¼ per cent. higher than that of last night. The rest of the list was generally firm and closed at fractional advances, except in the case of St. Paul, which was quite freely sold and declined ⅝ per cent. The bank statement to-day was favorable, showing an increase in the reserves of $3,142,625. Sales, 155,700 shares.

Erie & Quincy	103¼	Michigan Cent...	90⅝
Central Pacific	39¼	Missouri Pacific..	73⅜
Ca., Ca. & I.	55¼	N. Y. Central	110
Del. & Hudson	127¼	Northwestern	107⅜
Del. Lack. & W	142¼	Ohio & Miss	23⅜
Illinois Central	110	Pacific Mail	38⅝
Lake Shore	101½	St. Paul	64⅜
Louisville & Nash	69⅜	Western Union	81¼

Cincinnati.

WHEAT 95@$1 04.
CORN 37@38c.
WOOL Unwashed, fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 25@26c; medium delaine and combing, 26@27c; braid, 18@20c; medium combing, 25@27c; three-eighths washed, fine merino, X and XX, 25@27c; medium clothing, 25@26c; delaine do, 29@30c.
HAY No. 1 timothy, $14 00; No. 2, $10 00; prairie, $7 50@8 00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5 00@7 00.
CATTLE Good to choice butchers, $3 25@3 75; fair, $2 85@3 15; common, $1 50@2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 75; yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 00.
HOGS Select butchers, $4 55@4 60; fair to good packing, $4 40@4 55; fair to good light, $4 50@4 60; common, $4 00@4 35.
SHEEP Common to fair, $2 50@3 75; good to choice, $4 25@5 00.
LAMBS $3 50@5 25.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE Prime, $4 00@4 25; fair to good, $3 50@3 75; common, $2 90@3 10; stockers, $2 50@2 75; feeders, $2 75@3 25.
HOGS Philadelphia, $4 75@4 80; mixed, $4 70; Yorkers, $4 80@4 85; common to fair, $4 60@4 70; grassers and stubblers, $4 30@4 65; pigs, $4 10@4 80.
SHEEP Prime, $5 00@5 30; fair to good, $4 50@4 75; common, $2 00@4 00.
LAMBS $4 00@6 75.

Chicago.

HOGS Fair to good, $4 50@4 65; mixed packing, $4 00@4 60; heavy to choice, $4 40@4 75.
CATTLE Choice to extra shipping, $3 60@4 10; mixed, $3 40@3 90; stockers and feeders, $2 20@3 00.
SHEEP Common to choice, $3 00@3 60.
LAMBS $4 50@6 25.

New York.

WHEAT No. 1 state red, $1 07; No. 2 red winter, March, 98c.
CORN Mixed, 41½c.
OATS No. 1 white, 39½c; No. 2 mixed, March, 31½c.
CATTLE $3 85@4 75 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT Active; cash, $1 03@1 03½; May, 99½c.
CORN Steady; cash, 32½c.
OATS Quiet; cash, 25½c.
CLOVER SEED Cash, $5 17½; March, $5 22½.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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BY

W. G. HARDING.

TERMS:

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Delivered by Carrier.....10 Cts. per Week.

MONDAY, - - - - - FEBRUARY 18

AGITATION of the medical laws of the State is again on in the legislature and the senate has already passed a bill imposing a license of $100 per month in every city and town in which a physician advertises and practices medicine outside of the county in which he resid a It is the same old bill, in another guise, which has come up annually in the legislature for some years past and is aimed especially at physicians who advertise in a legitimate way, i. e., that is by paying for it. We have no objections to any measure tending to elevate a noble profession and suppress charlatans, but it is questionable whether the measure in question will accomplish this end. It is a species of class legislation which is repugnant to all ideas of justice and has its origin in that antiquated and fossilized notion, that it is "unprofessional" to advertise—and pay for it.

IN the Rhode Island legislature, a petition with numerous signatures has been presented, asking for the repeal of the Prohibition amendment to the constitution. The petitioners hold that the amendment is injurious to the best interests of the State, and that as it is not enforced, the liquor business is placed beyond control and regulation. Again the question arises: Does Prohibition prohibit?

WE were told that whenever we had a dark or cloudy "moonlight" night a telephone message would fly to the electric light station and the lights would be turned on regardless of the schedule. But Saturday and Sunday nights have shattered our hopes. If there is to be no deviation from the schedule, let us have a new schedule without any moonlight nights in it.

GREAT and unique is the West. A Western woman recently killed a tramp with a rolling pin. The tramp in question sued the woman. Damages were awarded the rolling pin. The nephew undertook to argue the case with the woman. The nephew's funeral occurs on Monday. Undertakers lift their hats to the woman when they meet her on the street.

OF all visitors to Indianapolis since the election, the most numerous has been the "original Harrison man." The Philadelphia Press has been keeping tally and affirms up to the present time 830 of him have arrived and registered.

IN the next national house of representatives, the only colored member will be H. P. Cheatham, from the — district North Carolina district.

Progress in Mexico.

Railroads are doing a great deal now for Mexico. About four years ago I made a very extensive trip through that country, and I have just returned from covering practically the same ground. I was hardly prepared for the changes made, but can now see what roads now projected and being constructed will do in the next few years. The railroad people, however, have had considerable uphill work, as the people were hardly ready for such means of conveyance and had to be educated. In the connection this education some novel ideas and experients have been employed. The small farmers and vegetable producers, for instance, could not get over the old idea of loading up their burros and trudging into the city of Mexico with their products. Thus the spectacle of a train of empty cars and a long line of heavily laden and slow moving burros, driven by the patient farmer, was furnished. Finally some one hit upon the happy idea of offering a low rate for hauling the burros. It was gradually accepted, the farmers loading up their burros as usual and driving them on the cars bound for the city. In this way they began to see the value of rapid transportation, and gradually awakened to the fact that the burros were useless. Now the railroads are receiving the business very much as in any other country, though even the smaller farming class still stick to the long eared burro.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Extinct Food Bird.

In the American Museum of Natural History there are four specimens of the Labrador duck. Two are adult males, one an adult female and one a young male. Fifteen or twenty years ago these ducks were very plentiful, and were sold in Fulton market for food at very low prices. Now they are absolutely extinct, and only five specimens are known to be in this country, the fifth having formerly belonged to the museum collection, but being now at the Smithsonian institution. In all the museums of Europe there are only seven.

The adult males are quite black, excepting on the wings, head and neck, which are perfectly white, the crown of the head being tipped with black. The female is of a grayish dove color, the young male being exactly the same in appearance, except that the head and neck are somewhat larger than those of the female. The bill and feet are very similar to those of the mallard duck, and the size is about the same as that of the ordinary canvas-back.—New York Times.

Uncertain About the Assets.

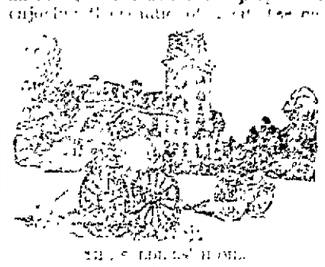
BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Wyatt W. Eaton, in insolvent. Liabilities about $47,000; assets uncertain.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

SOMETHING ABOUT ONE OF WASHINGTON'S FAMOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Confident Capital Sightseer, and How He Can Spend a Most Fruitless Effort to See Everything Worth Seeing in the City in One Day—A Learned Veteran.

When Benjamin Harrison is inaugurated president of the United States, there will be [illegible] to 300,000 strangers in Washington. The vast majority will be persons of moderate means, who have but little time to spare, and who will take the holiday not to see what the president looks like on an inauguration day, but for the purpose of objective [illegible]



THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

scriptions of which most of them have read in newspapers and books since their childhood. The greater number of these strangers will arrive at the capital one or two days before the inauguration. And how many of them will expect to see Washington in a day!

When a stranger awakes and finds himself in Washington, the first thing he does, after rapidly dressing, is to hasten like a blind man in a burning house, to rush into the office of the hotel and order a cab brought around at once. And he frantically paces up and down, waiting for the conveyance, he mutters between his clenched teeth the fruitless wail of nearly all Washington tourists: "I am going to see this town today, or by the tub of Diogenes, I'll never see it."

He hops a cable car, jumps into his cab, and tells it to go the entire length of one of the streets. He has made a bold effort for the best twenty seconds of any day or other hour will suit, as with rapture upon the interior of the United States capitol. At last his hope is fulfilled, he has found a hero, statesman and warrior, and is in raptures over the reduction of a two decade drama. He rides from the capitol to the White House, passes the bronze statues, wall around the Ellipse, [illegible] park police station, [illegible] time he has stood in front of the street and in Lafayette square. Here he drives to the head of the Avenue and gathers himself together for the onslaught. He looks at his watch, and finds that he has but [illegible] hours in which to see the whole of the beautiful Potomac park, the Smithsonian on the way to the museum. He is totally oblivious of Connecticut avenue, the park he is passing through, and when he reaches the National museum, one of the finest in the world, he rattles through the various departments with bewildering rapidity, which [illegible] was held and [illegible] that he [illegible] remember [illegible] confusion. He [illegible] Corcoran gallery, which [illegible] Washington [illegible] Monument, [illegible] Smithsonian institution, [illegible] Agricultural department, [illegible] Treasury, [illegible] White House, [illegible] Capitol, [illegible] New York Central. It is [illegible] that the formulation of the [illegible] occurs on March 4, and he will [illegible] is the [illegible] of the year. [illegible] will turn to a pretty purple, [illegible] poured into the empty glass [illegible] unchanged.—Practical Teacher.

The Soldiers' home at Washington was founded in 1851, and was evidently advocated by Gen. Winfield Scott. It was then intended to be a refuge for disabled soldiers of the Mexican war and soldiers who had served in the regular army for twenty years. It was then built upon a comparatively small scale, and it was only from the necessities of the civil war that it has become one of the model institutions of the kind in the world.

Its broad plan is admired by some of the most deprecatory military critics of Europe who have inspected it. Before the civil war every soldier in the army was taxed twenty-five cents a month to aid in the support of the home. After the civil war this tax was reduced to twelve cents. All soldiers who have been disabled in service, and those who have performed service for twenty years, can reside without cost at the home for the remainder of their lives, and there are many who prefer the comforts and comparative freedom of this excellently managed institution than to be dependent upon the begrudged charity of their relatives.

Easy Experiment in Chemistry.

Cut three leaves of red cabbage into small pieces, and, after placing them in a basin, pour a pint of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour, then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take four wine glasses—into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another, six drops of solution of soda; into a third, the same quantity of a strong solution of alum, and to the fourth glass remain empty. Half fill the glasses from the decanter, and add to each, and poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly change to a bright red; that poured with the soda will change to green; that poured in with the alum will turn to a pretty purple, while that poured into the empty glass will remain unchanged.—Practical Teacher.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

THE OLDEST CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

It Is One Hundred Years Old This Year, and Will Soon Celebrate Its Centenary—History of the Institution—Gen. Washington's Visit—Notes upon Georgetown.

Georgetown college is one hundred years old. Its centenary will be celebrated on Feb. 22. President Cleveland and his cabinet, Cardinal Gibbons and many prominent personages will be present at the exercises. All the presidents of the United States have annually attended the commencement exercises at Georgetown college. Only once was this custom omitted. This was in the second year of President Hayes' term. One of the most interesting events in the history of the college occurred in 1797, when Gen. Washington visited the college. The general, wholly unattended, rode up to the entrance of the college grounds.

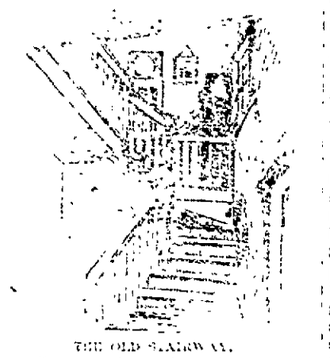
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

He dismounted at the gate and hitched his horse to the fence and walked up to the door. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the students who were assembled in the college yard. The name of Washington is a talisman on the college roll's.

Augustus [illegible] Carroll, son of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and nephew of the general, entered in 1793. George W. Washington, son of the younger Bushrod, then residing at Mount Vernon, entered in 1820, and Henry, son of Lawrence Washington, of Westmoreland county, Va., in 1818.

[illegible] Georgetown college [illegible] Catholic [illegible] Archbishop [illegible] Baltimore, [illegible] dropped [illegible] Georgetown [illegible] noble place to be found in the [illegible] Although it has now [illegible] part of Washington [illegible] Washington [illegible] there could be no greater difference [illegible] character of the two places. [illegible] regarding the past ten years [illegible] the expansion [illegible] a modern [illegible] something [illegible] the progress of the [illegible] part of the Nineteenth century [illegible] one of the old wooden [illegible] Capitol from Washington to Georgetown is like stepping from the Nineteenth to the Seventeenth century. Most of the [illegible] of the pattern of a hundred years ago. The [illegible] prim on the campus look like the people of old Knickerbocker. Walk into any of the little [illegible] and you will see gravely [illegible] who did thirty years before [illegible] Washington [illegible] Matthew Arnold never visited Georgetown when [illegible] If he did we know the students of the college [illegible] several years of [illegible] with great growth [illegible] and carved on doors which were the well kept [illegible] before this [illegible]

The [illegible] Georgetown college [illegible] Lafayette [illegible] William [illegible] Columbia waters of the [illegible] Potomac. It is a beautiful [illegible] and the ample grounds, our



THE OLD STAIRWAY.

roundings of college, through which run several tinkling streams, lend to it almost their natural coolness. There are many noble trees on the grounds, the bark of which is well covered with the large, clumsy initials of boys who desired to perpetuate their names and pass into contemporaneous history through the medium of their pocket knives. On these trees, too, are the names, topped by yellow, sunken inscription offices, head stones of the priests who have died since the institution was founded.

The college, which is made up of several buildings built at various times, most of them of different styles of architecture, has a sense of picturesqueness from the rambling style of its construction. The finishing touches are now being put on a massive structure, which is 342 feet in length and contains two rows of buildings that formerly constituted the university.

It would be impossible in this limited space to give an account of the many old and interesting rooms of this great university. The observatory [illegible] of the finest in the United States, [illegible] the library, with a certain [illegible] volumes, is a very valuable one. Among them are many old and [illegible] books and [illegible] manuscripts. There are 1,000 books printed between 1400 and 1500, 3,000 manuscripts previous to the year 1500, and three in the year 1000. In the center of the library stands a large oval table of mahogany which was brought from England by Lord Baltimore and used by him as a council table.

The [illegible] Jesuit, the Rev. John Carroll, who afterward became the first American Roman Catholic bishop, was the founder of Georgetown college. Father Carroll belonged to the famous Carroll family with whose history the early history of Maryland is so closely interwoven. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. To found a college in or near Maryland had long been Father Carroll's fondest wish, and at last, in 1789, in spite of all embarrassments, a substantial beginning was made, and he lived long enough to see the institution an established success.

The first president of Georgetown college was the Rev. Robert Plunkett, who entered upon his duties in October, 1791, and many priests whose names are prominently connected with the history of the Catholic church were, as young men, instructors at Georgetown college.

The Rev. James Curley, of the Society of Jesus, whose name is inseparably connected with Georgetown college, and who has passed a great part of his life within its walls, is still living at the advanced age of 92, and is still a member of the community at Georgetown.

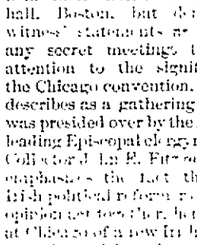
HON. ALFRED P. EDGERTON.

Sketch of the Deposed Civil Service Commissioner.

Civil Service Commissioner A. P. Edgerton, who was recently removed from his office by President Cleveland, is a gentleman of the old school, standing straight as an Indian, and his sixty-two years sit lightly upon him. He has now white chin whiskers and hair, and wears a high collar, almost like the old fashioned stock in shape and stiffness.

In early life Mr. Edgerton served as a clerk in a mercantile house, but while still young he removed to northern Ohio, becoming the agent of the Northern Land company. He then served for four years in congress as a Democrat, and was the financial agent of the state of Ohio, with an office in New York city.

In 1858 he removed to Indiana, and in 1869 was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, the late Vice President Hendricks being the candidate for governor. They were both defeated. As a Democrat he refused to support Greeley in 1872, and came within six votes of being nominated for vice president on the O'Conor ticket over John Quincy Adams, Jr. He was then nominated as the straight out Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, but declined in a letter which urged all Democrats to support Mr. Hendricks, and the latter was accordingly elected. For fifteen years he has been unanimously elected by the common council of Fort Wayne as the president of the board of education of that city, and by appointment of ex-Gov. Porter is a director of the Purdue university. He has been engaged in many successful business enterprises and is in easy circumstances.



HON. A. P. EDGERTON.

He is a practical student of public affairs. He has been for many years an intimate friend and was an associate of the late Chief Justice Waite.

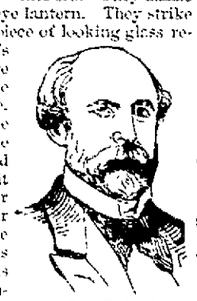
HUGH S. THOMPSON.

Mr. Hugh S. Thompson, who will probably succeed Mr. Edgerton on the civil service commission, is a prominent man of the south. He is serving his second term as governor of the state of South Carolina when he was called to Washington in 1886 to take the position of assistant secretary of the treasury. He is considered a good lawyer.

SENATOR RANSOM AND HIS CUFFS.

The Latter Are as Unique as Anything to Be Seen in the Capitol Building.

The first thing you see when you enter the senate chamber is Senator Ransom's cuffs. In the house of representatives the collar of Gen. Spinola claims a large portion of the perspective, but Spinola has the kindness to refrain from polishing his collars. The radiance of Ransom's cuffs is blinding. It is like the glare of the winter sun upon a field of snow; it is like the glare of a tropical sun upon a dead white sea. They dazzle you like a bullseye lantern. They strike your eye like a piece of looking glass reflecting the sun's rays. They are whiter than the breast of a dove. They gleam like a sailor's. None of the bald headed senators will sit anywhere near him, because their heads look like turkeys' combs compared to his cuffs. When Senator Ransom raises his hands above his head to emphasize a remark during a speech about light houses (life saving is his hobby) Senator Ingalls shades his eyes with his hands and yearns for green goggles.



SENATOR RANSOM.

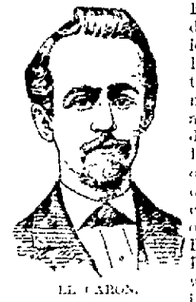
With the exception of this little eccentricity, Senator Ransom is one of the most conservative men in the world, and his manner on the floor of the senate is extremely modest.

Senator Ransom is 63 years old, and was born in Warren county, N. C. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected attorney general of North Carolina, and was a member of the legislature in 1858, '59 and '60. In 1861 he was a peace commissioner from North Carolina to the congress of southern states at Montgomery, Ala. He served as lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier general and major general in the Confederate army, and surrendered at Appomattox. In 1872 he was elected to the senate as a Democrat, and was reelected in 1876, 1883 and 1889.

THE STORY OF LE CARON.

The Man Who Recently Made a Sensation Before the Parnell Commission.

All other interests in the trial of the great case of Parnell and The London Times are temporarily suspended, and even the parliamentary wrangle over home rule for Ireland waits, while the world wonders about the latest witness who answers to the name of Le Caron. According to his own statement he began life as an Irish patriot, soon discovered there was nothing in it for him and entered the secret service of the British government, did much curious and mysterious work in France and the United States, and served with credit in the Federal army during the American civil war. He swears positively, as the newspapers have already told in detail, that Mr. Parnell and many other Irish patriots who now discourage violence, once aided the Fenians; that he, Le Caron, acted with the Fenians in the United States, and took part in the invasion of Canada, and that the Parnellites secretly continue their incitements to crime and rebellion in Ireland, and that their public movement is only a cover for secret and dangerous designs against the British government.



LE CARON.

Some Irish Americans of great prominence are charged with complicity, and very naturally there is an eager desire among them to get at the complete record of Mr. Le Caron. John Boyle O'Reilly remembers meeting the man about the time the friends of Ireland held their noted meeting at Faneuil hall, Boston, but denounces all the witness' statements as to their being any secret meetings there, and calls attention to the significant fact that the Chicago convention, which Le Caron describes as a gathering of dynamiters, was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Betts, a leading Episcopal clergyman of St. Louis. Colonel John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston, emphasizes the fact that in America Irish political reform runs all sides of opinion, not too far, however, since the presence at Chicago of a new Irish man who advocates physical force in no way committed the parliamentary party to their views, as Le Caron claims. "The Irish national league of America," says Mr. Fitzgerald, is made up of all shades of politics, from the extremists to men who do not even believe in any [illegible] for Ireland.

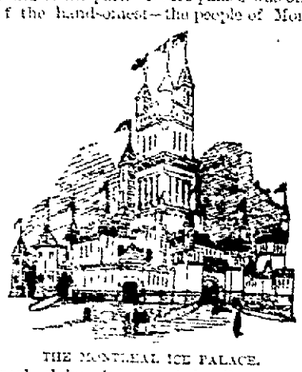
Careful inquiry in army records and [illegible] shows that Le Caron served a year as a soldier, and later became a lieutenant in a colored regiment, but he never was a major or held any commission in the Army of the Potomac, as claimed on [illegible] examination. For a few years he was "Dr. H. Le Caron" of Chicago, and was for a short time president of the State Pharmaceutical association, but developed a remarkable faculty for making enemies, and left there with the ill will of many other druggists. His title was gained as a druggist, and he did not practice as a physician. They say his real name is [illegible] and that he acted as a druggist only to acquire some standing among the Irish. Messrs. Patrick Egan and Alexander Sullivan deny all his statements in regard to them, adding that he sought their acquaintance in America but they did not encourage him. It appears, however, that he was graduated at the Detroit Medical college in 1872.

At one time he had some standing among the Irish of Cincinnati, was active in their organizations, and also in the Grand Army of the Republic. As his story comes out bit by bit, it appears that he was "on the inside" of queer doings in Paris; was a Fenian in Canada in 1865, and a hospital steward in Joliet, Ills., in 1866; an "organizer" of various kinds in 1870, and a Nationalist in 1884, but through it all the same cool, cautious, self-possessed secret service man—in short, one of those mysterious characters developed in times of political convulsion, a man who lives in an atmosphere of intrigue. The Parnellites are confident of their ability to impeach his testimony, but he has given them a hard task.

A gentleman who used to know Le Caron well in Chicago says that he was popular with his social acquaintances. He has a very agreeable family.

A Beautiful Structure.

The Montreal ice carnival for 1889 is a thing of the past. Its ice palace was one of the handsomest—the people of Montreal claim it exceeded all others—structures ever built of frozen water. The cut here given cannot, of course, be said to present an adequate idea of it, but it represents its general lines of construction with fidelity.



THE MONTREAL ICE PALACE.

Boring for Hot Water.

At Buda-Pesth a well, which has been bored to a depth not previously reached, now yields daily 176,000 gallons of water, having a temperature of 158 degs. Fahrenheit. It is intended to continue the boring until the temperature of the water reaches 176 degs. Fahrenheit. It is a question whether in this manner it will be possible to heat dwellings, churches, etc.—New York World.

Take It in Time.

"For want of a nail, a shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, a horse was lost; for want of a horse, a rider was lost." Never neglect small thing. The first signs of pneumonia, and consumption can positively be checked by Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption.

H. C. HORBERMAN & Co.

Ladies

In delicate health, and all who suffer from habitual constipation, will find the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, more easily taken and more beneficial in effect than any other remedy. It acts promptly yet gently on Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, and Stomach, and does not weaken or debilitate.

Sold by H. C. Heberman & Co. and I. H. Flacken & Co., druggists.

A Narrow Escape.

Col. W. K. Nelson, of Brooklyn came home one evening, feeling a peculiar tightness in the chest. Before retiring, he tried to draw a long breath but found it a most impossible. He suffered four days from pneumonia, and the doctors gave him up. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption saved him and he is well to-day.

H. C. HORBERMAN & CO.

—Dr. [illegible] Osteopath, of Detroit, Mich., will be at the Harding House, Marion, Wednesday, Feb. 20th, for one day only. Any one suffering with weak eyes or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their home. On Tuesdays and Sundays he can be found in his office at residence, No. 25, Silver street. 16dely

Promptness.

First a cold, then a cough, then consumption, then death. "I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption the moment I began to cough, and I believe it saved my life."—Walter N. Wallace, Worthington.

H. C. HORBERMAN & Co.

Ingenious, if True.

"I am in Chicago," said a New Yorker, "on the purpose of introducing my patent electrical apparatus which will prevent cemeteries from being despoiled by grave robbers. It will also indicate if a body has been buried alive. I sold the right in New York for $20,000, and it is now used in Woodlawn cemetery. The apparatus is exceedingly simple. Wires are [illegible] and the wrist of [illegible] and [illegible] the corpse and if there be but a slight movement of reanimation, an electric bell, connected by a wire with the coffin in the sexton's house gives the alarm, and by turning to the register, similar to that of a hotel, he sees at once the grave that [illegible] are tampering with, or when a body has been buried alive. A small tube containing oxygen gas, capable of sustaining life for twenty-four hours, is placed at the head of the coffin, and if there be a movement the [illegible] and the bell to the sexton's house is sounded if that is not responded to the bell in the tower, to attract attention of [illegible] in motion."—Chicago Journal.

Syrup of Figs

is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most [illegible] taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

[illegible] by H. L. Fleeman & Co. and H. C. Herman & Co., druggists.

Shets Corrected.

"I cured the little girl of a premature case of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. Hardiman, New York

H. C. HORBERMAN & Co.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, corrected to the latest changes.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	10:05 a. m.	No. 12	[illegible] a. m.
No. 27	2:20 p. m.	No. 6	12:45 p. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. [illegible]	2:31 p. m.
No. 1	11:25 p. m.	No. 3	10:10 p. m.

BIG FOUR.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	4:05 a. m.	No. 8	7:07 a. m.
No. 3	10:30 a. m.	No. 10	3:45 p. m.
No. 5	2:25 p. m.	No. 9	9:44 p. m.
No. 7	11:28 p. m.	No. 11	9:47 p. m.
Local	9:00 a. m.	Local	2:15 p. m.

W. V. & V.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	11 [illegible] m.	No. 2	9:38 a. m.
No. 3	7:35 p. m.	No. 4	5:40 p. m.

C. & A.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 2	9:30 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 4	2:55 p. m.	No. 10	1:15 p. m.
No. 17	5:30 p. m.	No. 80	7:40 p. m.
No. 6	10:45 p. m.	No. 8	10:05 p. m.
No. 18	6:00 a. m.	No. 16	12:01 p. m.

Schedule of Mail Trains.

Corrected to date.

C. & A. West	8:40 a. m.
C. H. V. & T. North	8:35 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—South	9:58 a. m.
C. C. C. & I. West	10:37 a. m.
Erie—East	12:05 p. m.
C. C. C. & I. East	2:45 p. m.
Erie—West	2:55 p. m.

Day mails close one-half hour before schedule time of departure, except C. & A., which closes 15 minutes earlier than on behalf hour.

NIGHT MAILS.

C. C. C. & I., South of Delaware, ... 8:40 p. m.
Columbus, ... 8:40 p. m.
C. C. C. & I., North of Galion, ... 8:22 a. m.
Chicago, ... 11:30 p. m.

For Night mails close at 8:30 and 9 p. m., city time.

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Typewriter,

Unrivaled for SPEED and DURABILITY.
Unexcelled for EASE of Operator and QUALITY of work.

FULLY WARRANTED.

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177 W. 4 ST., CINCINNATI, O.

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MARION, OHIO,

—Will be at—

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, at HOTEL MARION.

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MEDICAL DISPENSARY

Superior Street, next to Postoffice, Cleveland, O.

Chronic, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases

Successfully Treated upon the Latest Scientific Principles.

DR. ALBERT has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of the cases to which he devotes his especial attention, and through years of patient labor and research, he has discovered the most infallible method of curing general weakness, involuntary discharges, impotency, nervousness, confusion of ideas, dizziness, sleeplessness, bad dreams, aversion to society, self-distrust, dullness, loss of energy, hesitancy, timidity, trembling, sunken eyes, pimples on face, blotches, falling hair, sore throat, mucous patches, aching joints and bones, syphilitic blood poisoning, ulcers on various parts of the body, kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, stricture, unnatural discharges, inflammation, painful and bloody urine, sexual debility, impotency, nocturnal emissions, lost manhood, and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether arising from indiscretion, bad habits or excesses, rendering marriage improper or unhappy, and all wasting diseases of both sexes, whether contracted by evil habits in youth, indiscretion or exposure in maturer years, which, if neglected, soon bring on many of the above symptoms, and frequently lead to premature old age, organic weakness, paralysis, softening of the brain, consumption, insanity and death.

Nervous Debility—Weakness of body and mind, making happy married life impossible, destroying the ambition, energy, self-confidence and manly vigor necessary for successfully performing the duties of life, rendering the sufferer nervous, irritable, despondent, melancholy, restless, fickle, forgetful, unfit for study or business, easily startled, avoiding company, preferring to be alone, fearful that something terrible is about to happen, haggard, careworn appearance, sunken eyes, pimples on face, blotches, falling hair, sore throat, mucous patches, aching joints and bones, syphilitic blood poisoning, ulcers on various parts of the body, kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, stricture, unnatural discharges, inflammation, painful and bloody urine, sexual debility, impotency, nocturnal emissions, lost manhood, and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether arising from indiscretion, bad habits or excesses, rendering marriage improper or unhappy, and all wasting diseases of both sexes, whether contracted by evil habits in youth, indiscretion or exposure in maturer years, which, if neglected, soon bring on many of the above symptoms, and frequently lead to premature old age, organic weakness, paralysis, softening of the brain, consumption, insanity and death.

Organal Weakness—Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affection which renders life a burden and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. The most chaste must acknowledge that the passions are the great magnet by which the whole world is attracted. Deny them and what have we? Man is no longer interested in the opposite sex; the influence that blissful close which attracts and interests the whole world, exists no longer; in fact, comes to be what God made him, the world is no longer interesting to him, and disappointment are his constant companions. Consult DR. ALBERT at once and you will find the sympathy and relief that you positively require.

Marriage—Those contemplating marriage, realizing that they are not properly developed, or that some weakness, deformity or disease may exist in themselves or their partners, should inform themselves fully before assuming the responsibilities of married life. Ignorance in such matters is criminal. DR. ALBERT, after many years' experience, has published a book for young men, married men, and those contemplating marriage, which he will send, sealed, free of charge, upon receipt of stamp for postage. Medicine or treatment sent to any address.

Young Men who have become victims of self-abuse, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

DR. ALBERT addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

Epilepsy or Fits—Permanently cured by DR. ALBERT. Thousands of cases successfully treated. Call or write.

Remarkable Cures—Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures.

A Positive Cure Guaranteed.

PERSONS—Living at a distance, who are troubled by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious medicines, should call or write, but where possible, one personal interview is preferred. Address DR. ALBERT, Cleveland, O.

Those who cannot call may obtain treatment with full directions sent to any part of the United States, securely packed, free from observation, on receipt of Five Dollars, with a guarantee that if results are not satisfactory the money will be refunded.

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Dr. Hess Stock Specific

Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

Makes Hens Lay. Use It Now!

"Having used in your Dr. Hess Stock Specific Compound in my Spring Trade, fully recommend it as the best powerful and at the same time most reliable regulator. It has splendid nerve tonic, and after taking it I have felt like a new man."
D. E. Kyons, Watertown, Dakota.

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Makes Hens Lay. Prevents Disease.

LACTATED FOOD Before using it sleep was Quite Laughing.

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Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

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POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

FAILS TO CURE.

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LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

THE HUSBAND'S BAD MANNERS.

They Are Too Frequently the Cause of Many a Wife's Heartache.

A friend was spending the day with me the other day, and while she was here our pastor called. After he left the friend said: "Did you ever notice with what respect Mr. Conrad speaks of his wife, and how courteously he treats her at all times?" I nodded assent and my friend went on:

"I suppose my husband is as good a man as ever lived, but his mother did not train him to be courteous to ladies. His sisters were his slaves, and thereby he is spoiled as a husband. I wish I could train several hundred boys to be husbands for the next generation. Do you suppose they'd consider it their prerogative to drive the girls out of the easiest chair, take the sunniest corner of the room, the best place by the light, throw books, papers or slippers down for some one to put away, grow up with the idea that a wife must be a valet and the rest of the household stand respectfully by to obey orders? You smile, but this is anything but a subject to laugh over.

"I really believe that husbands never think how their unkind ways hurt. They don't realize the difference to us, for instance, in their manner when they come to dinner. All day the wife has been alone with the children and servants, and is more hungry for a kind word from her husband than an epicurean feast. He comes in just as the dinner bell rings. 'For a wonder dinner is once ready on time,' the husband says. Couldn't he have saved the heart stab by saying:

"'That's a pleasant sound to a hungry fellow,' and what hinders him from adding, what would be the milk and honey to a weary soul all the rest of the day—nay, all the rest of her life—'You are a good wife, Cornelia.' And if dinner is not quite ready why need he say, 'Of course not: never is.' In working mottoes for the home why hasn't some one taken Wesley's remark: 'I'd as soon swear as fret,' instead of hanging up 'I Need Thee Every Hour.'

"When I think I have a hard time I just think of the women who have no servants, but who themselves care for the children, wash, iron, cook, mend, churn, milk, carry wood and water, all for less than a servant girl's wages. Of course men appreciate their wives; of course they do, but they keep their polite manners and courteous ways for—other men's wives. One time James thanked me for saving him room beside me at the concert, and then sort of apologized for being polite by saying he thought it was my sister Mary."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Strange Mark.

James Rothernel, who lives in Fayette county, this state, has a strange birth mark which makes him an object of superstitious regard among his neighbors. According to a correspondent of The Pittsburg Post on the back of Rothernel's head, just below and a little to the right of the base of the brain, is a small excrescence, bluish in color and crescent shaped. The moment the moon begins to turn the first quarter of her pole the mark begins to undergo a startling change. Its bluish color turns to a brilliant red, and the flesh below it and extending diagonally across his neck to the left shoulder begins to swell. As the moon grows older the birth mark gets redder and redder, and the flesh swells more and more, until, when the moon has reached its "full," the crescent shaped mark is of a fiery scarlet, and the flesh extending from the mark to the left shoulder has swollen into a horn like roll, two or three inches in thickness at the largest point, and gradually tapering to a point near the left shoulder.

As the moon gradually begins to wane, in like manner the scarlet of the crescent shaped mark becomes less fiery, the horn like roll across the neck to decrease in size, until when the moon is dark again there is nothing to be seen but the small bluish crescent shaped mark. For over twenty-eight years these changes have followed monthly with the moon's phases; and so marked are they and so regular that Rothernel can tell by simply placing his hand on the back of his neck exactly what stage the moon is in. —Philadelphia American.

More Mexican Ruins.

An interesting antiquity has recently been discovered at Palenque, in the Chiapas district of Mexico. The monument is situated upon the river Xhupa. Although it is now a complete ruin, was originally a structure of considerable height, as three distinct stories are still distinguishable. The ground floor is very large, measuring some 120 feet by 75 feet. The floor above is attained through holes in the ceiling or vault, and here a room is found measuring some 27 by 9 feet. The openings referred to are natural and have been formed by the disintegration of the stone and the sinking in of the roof. On stone slabs set into the wall are bass reliefs of human figures, warriors, etc. Although these stones are in a very bad state of preservation they are to be sent to the capital of Chiapas. Near this ruin are a row of houses forming a street, and not far from these the vestiges of a quite large town, all of course in a state of complete ruin.—Scientific American.

A Severe Critic.

An Atlanta artist recently finished a portrait and carried it to a friend who knew the original and asked for a criticism.

"Why, the picture is perfect," said the friend.

The artist was doubtful and the friend continued:

"To prove to you that I am right I will call my little grandchild in, who knew the subject, and she will say the picture is good. You know it has always been said that a child is a good judge of a picture."

The little girl was called in and asked: "Gussie, whose picture is that?"

"I don't know. I never saw the person in my life that I know of," was the answer.

The artist's friend was covered with confusion and the little girl was told to go back to her dolls.—Atlanta Constitution.

ONCE A NIHILIST.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER IN THE ASYLUM AT STEGLITZ.

He Was Drawn to Assassinate the Czar, but Refused to Do the Deed—Vengeance of His Old Comrades—A Devoted Sweetheart and Wife.

In the blind asylum at Steglitz, a short distance from Berlin, there lives a man who until recently was as mysterious a personage as the famous "Man of the Iron Mask." Certain persons high in authority made application for apartments at the asylum which should be worthy of a wealthy occupant. He appeared a short time after, accompanied by a beautiful woman, who was addressed as his wife. The man was tall and well made, and dressed in the height of fashion, with hands that betokened gentility of birth. The woman was young and aristocratic in looks and bearing. About the face of the man was a linen mask, with an opening opposite the mouth and nostrils, which was never removed in the presence of attendants. He sat in a dark room, to which the servants were rarely admitted, and conversed with few. His food was given to his wife, and the inmates of the asylum knew nothing of their name and history further than the fact that they were from Russia.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Rumors were rife, as was natural, and many ingenious stories constructed to account for the strange imprisonment. But the mystery has at last been solved, and the "Man of the linen mask" proved to be the hero of a strange and touching tale.

A year before the death of the late czar of Russia, although the scion of a high and mighty family, the young nobleman, like so many of his class, became interested in the trials and hopes of the Nihilists. Time and association made him one of their ardent sympathizers and assistants. When the murder of the Emperor was planned, unfortunately the execution of the dreadful deed fell to him. The news staggered him. His oath bound him to the Nihilists, his family ties to the czar. Thoughts of his people and the attendant disgrace influenced him and finally deterred him; he refused to commit the crime. A year passed by. Another revolutionist had thrown the bomb which he had declined to do, and Alexander was dead. He had forgotten almost that he had been a Nihilist: but not so those whom he had forsaken. Passing along one of the principal streets of St. Petersburg, when about to greet a lady upon the opposite side, something was dashed into his eyes, and in a moment the light of day had gone. His mouth was deformed, his cheeks burned and disfigured. It was the work of a Nihilist, before whose modern inquisition he had been found wanting; vitriol had performed the work. Mad with pain, he was taken to his home, but the injury was beyond reparation, and the doctor's aid in vain.

A WOMAN'S HEROISM.

The government had confiscated his estates upon learning of his revolutionary sympathies, but restored them in part when informed of the fate which had overtaken him. The mask was placed upon his head, for he was unpleasant to look upon.

But the heroism of one woman was shown—the heroism of his fiance. She was a countess and the daughter of a house as famous and powerful in Russia as was his own. She was heartbroken when told of the fiendish act, and the meeting between the lovers was touching in the extreme. With sorrowful heart, he offered to break the engagement and make her free again. But the brave woman refused, and declared that she would remain with him till death took her away. And they were married in the little church on the old estate, attended by their relatives and friends. And on their wedding day they started for the blind asylum in Steglitz, where they had hopes of restoring the poor man's sight. And here his wife attends him with unfailing devotion and prays for the day when the afflicted nobleman can again look upon her face.—Cor. New York Tribune.

A New Kind of Fuel.

It has been demonstrated in Vaca Valley that peach stones will make as good a fire for household purposes as the best kind of coal in the market. The fruit growers, instead of as heretofore throwing the pits away, dispose of the stones at the present time at the rate of $6 a ton. A sack of the stones will weigh about eighty pounds and will last as long as an equal number of pounds of coal and give a greater intensity of heat. At many of the orchards in the valley may be seen great stacks of peach and apricot stones which will eventually find their way to San Francisco and other places to be sold for fuel. The apricot stones do not burn as readily as the peach, and will not command as good a price. The fruit raisers will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that they now have another source of revenue open to them. A large number of peaches are dried during the summer season for shipment. As soon as the owners find that they have a market for the stones a greater number of pounds will be dried than heretofore.—Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle.

A Quail Farm.

A correspondent in The London Field says: "I mentioned a short time ago that a match had been made by a Russian named Yche with a trotting horse, which is thought a great deal of in his native country, but I was unaware that M. Yche is also a large importer of quails. His quails, which are kept in a building the walls of which are lined with cages holding 100 birds in each, are sent to Paris from the south of Italy up to the middle of November, after which the imports come from Egypt. The birds are fattened after they reach Paris, and it is no uncommon thing for M. Yche to have 50,000 in this building at the same time, while he disposes of about half a million in the course of the twelve months."

GRAN'MA.

A wrinkled face hallowed with snowy white hair,
Bright eyes that beam on you with kindliness rare,
And a smile showing for you the tenderest care,
Has gran'ma.

A plain dress, old fashioned and spotlessly neat,
A slow, gentle voice, sympathetic and sweet,
Telling love from the heart, and a patience complete,
Has gran'ma.

Dear hands often weary, but seeking no rest,
Helping, mending or knitting for those in the nest,
In spite of mistakes ever doing their best,
Has gran'ma.

The dearest companion, the staunchest of friends
To petted grandchildren she ever defends
From whippings deserved, and wh so tasteful she mends,
Is gran'ma

The quaintest old stories of days long ago
When she was a girl and gran'pa was her beau,
And how the old homestead was buried in snow,
Tells gran'ma,

The baby cries for her; big children and small,
The neighbors, the old folks who on her must call,
Good mamma, kind papa, the servant and all
Love gran'ma.

Ah! May we, when aged, become so endeared,
May our lives, rightly lived, make us loved and revered,
And, viewing the future, be strengthened and cheered
Like gran'ma

—H. C. Bolton

Rufus Cook's Good Advice.

Rufus Cook, a civil and sanitary engineer, has addressed an open letter to the city council of Minneapolis, in which he makes some pertinent and valuable suggestions on the subject of city sanitation. He states that with the growth of cities there is a constant tendency to the accumulation of unsanitary conditions. Sanitary work consists in the application of preventive measures rather than curative, the latter being the province of the physician. To insure this sanitary work being fully carried out, ample funds should be appropriated to the health department.

People need to be taught that what they eat, drink and breathe has an important relation to their health and happiness, and to maintain human existence in its highest state requires pure air, pure water and pure food, and these supplemented by a pure soil. As purity of air is first in importance, the best system of heating and ventilation should be applied to all public and private buildings. A good plumbing law is one of the most effective steps in sanitary progress that the city can possibly have. Mr. Cook quotes from the New Jersey board of health: "Most of our cities are still far behind in the details of approved sanitary administration, and in those financial provisions, therefore, which are necessary for the health of the people. In the work of sanitary inspection and advice, and in the general oversight of the people, we find a field of operation which might be largely extended to the great advantage of our citizens."—The Sanitary News.

Tobacco Used in Europe.

The total tobacco consumption of Europe is about 2¼ pounds by each inhabitant. In the Netherlands the proportion is a little over 7 pounds to each inhabitant; in Austria-Hungary, 3.8 pounds; in Denmark, 3.7 pounds; in Switzerland 3.3 pounds; in Belgium, 3.2 pounds; in Germany, 3 pounds; in Norway, 2.3 pounds; in France, 2.1 pounds; in Sweden, nearly 2 pounds; in Spain, 1.7 pounds; in Great Britain and Ireland, 1.31 pounds; in Italy, 1.25 pounds, and in Russia, 1.2 pounds. In the United States the proportion is said to be greater than that of any European country except Holland—4¼ pounds per inhabitant. The largest revenues derived from tobacco are those of France, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and then Spain and Italy.—Uhlands Wochenschrift.

Nothing to Offer.

Managing Editor—You're pretty young, Mr. Dobler, but as our criminal reporter has just left me I'm willing to give you a trial in his place.

Applicant (haughtily)—Excuse me, but I'm not inclined to look favorably upon such an offer, sir. My line of writing has been quite above work of that kind.

Managing Editor—Indeed! What line of writing has yours been, Mr. Dobler?

Applicant (proudly)—I have edited our College of Journalism paper for the last two years, sir.

Managing Editor—Ah, I see; but I'm sorry that I've nothing at present to offer you commensurate with your ability and experience, Mr. Dobler, as both our janitor and life assistant are giving entire satisfaction.—Detroit Free Press.

A Standing Query.

"How is it," asks Thackeray, on one of his most characteristic pages, "that the evil which men say spreads so widely and lasts so long, whilst our good, kind words don't seem somehow to take root and bear blossoms? Certain it is that scandal is good brisk talk, whereas praise of one's neighbor is by no means lively hearing. An acquaintance grilled, scored, devilled and served with mustard and cayenne pepper, excites the appetite; whereas a slice of cold friend, with currant jelly, is but a sickly, unrelishing meat."

A Duke's Orchids.

The facts about the Bleuheim orchids are as follows: The duke has about 40,000 plants of one sort and another, but he manages his houses on business principles, and whenever a rare flower turns up among the imported specimens he sells it. He never gives 50 guineas or anything like that sum for a plant, but he sold one the other day for 100 guineas to Mr. Sanders, the famous dealer. It need hardly be said that the value of the collection is a trifle under £2,000,000—the preposterous estimate put upon it by some addlepated scribblers.—London Truth.

Missouri is the only state in the Union that makes no provision for her militia. In 1896 there were seven regiments in the state, while now there are but two, numbering 1,800 men.

Clara Louise Wells, of Naples, Italy, has taken out a patent for improvements in the method of obtaining fresh from salt water, for supplying towns and other purposes.

LONG LIFE

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject consideration until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, as we are quite bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians never agree among themselves, we often hand over the choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer known has at last been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of Hop Bitters. The Pure Vinegar Bitters, but we do not wish to be a party to it.

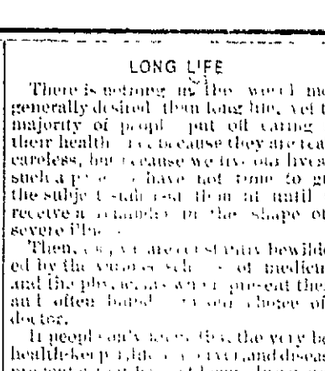
But the fact remains. How can they know, when doctors not only worthless, but poisonous, cram drugs and constantly dose sick people under various names, even that the New Style Vinegar Bitters are "only one of them"?

They do not know, or else, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It stands out a long-felt want, and those who try it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out on a response like a house, and is certainly cheap. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Hop Bitters New Style Pleasant Purgative Pain Cure and Bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavor.

Send for a bottle and book free.



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A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Can be had like Oil Cloth, and absolutely
Restores and Preserves all kinds of Leather.
Sold at all fair dealers. If not, send 25 cts. and a pair will be sent you indeed.
Sold by Shoe Dealers, Grocers, Druggists, &c.
For Harness it is unequalled.
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—On all our—

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WALTER BUHL & Co.

Your merchant will sell you at our prices.

The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and lungs, for adults as well as children. Price, 50 cents.

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home, with

Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 32 color. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of vitality, only Victor Galvanic Belt known, Agencies, etc. BOOK FREE. Erie Med. Co. Buffalo, N.Y.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE

ERIE RAILWAY

—FOR—

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.

The Only Road Running Solid Train to New York.

THROUGH TRAINS.

—WITH—

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 1, 1889.

Trains depart from Chicago, as follows:

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday,	10 50 a.m.
No. 5, daily,	2:55 p.m.
No. 29, West, daily except Sunday,	5:30 a.m.
No. 3, daily,	11:05 p.m.
EASTWARD.	**DEPART.**
No. 12, daily,	5:30 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday,	12:05 p.m.
No. 28, daily except Sunday,	4:30 p.m.
No. 8, daily,	10:15 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.

E. B. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
D. G. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINEARSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. A. DUNNAVANT, Div. Pas. Ag't, Warren, O.

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC

RAILWAY

With its Pullman Built Equipment, Substantially Constructed Roadway and Low Rates of Fare, Is now a Safe, Speedy and Economical Journey to All Points East and West. Write to your nearest railway agent for the

Attractive Low Rates

for this year.

TIME TABLE, Taking Effect Dec. 2, 1888.

EASTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 12	No. 16
Lv. Chicago	2 25†	8.45a	8.10†	5.35†
" Archer Avenue	2 27	8 55	8.20	5 45
" Englewood	2 35	9.05	8 40	6.05
" Hammond	3 25	9 47	9.15	6.40
" Crown Point	....	10 19	9.42	7.25
" Kouts	....	11 01	....	8.23
" South Judson	....	11 21	*10.15	9 00
" Rochester	5 40	12 55†	11.56	....
" Akron	....	1 01	*12.18†	....
" Newton	6.10	1 25	12.37	No. 18
" Bolivar	....	1 38	....	....
" Huntingdon	6 55	2 25	1 15	6.00§
" Ringgold	....	3 05	....	* 6.50
" Brandon	7.15	3 33	2.12	7 35
" Enterprise	....	3 49	2 30	8.20
" Spencerville	....	4 11	2.55	8.40
" Lima	8 15	5 12	3 38	9 45
" Preston	....	5 45	....	*10.20
" Kenton	9.14	6 46	4.45	10 55
Ar. Marion	10 31	7 45	5 00	12.01§
" New York	11 07	....	7 57	....
" Boston	6 15§	....	12.01	....

WESTWARD.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 17.
Lv. Marion	8 05§	11 20§	3 45§	3.30§
" Kenton	8 50	12 10§	3 35	4.45
" Preston	9 47	....	....	* 5.25
" Lima	9 45	7 05	7 38	6.15
" Spencerville	10 11	....	....	6.55
" Enterprise	10 15	7.50	5.22	7.40
" Brandon	10 26	8 27	5 59	8.40
" Kingsland	10.58	....	....	9.26
" Huntington	1 00§	9 25	6.50	10.30
" Bolivar	1 12	....	....	
" Newton	1 45	1 03	7 22	
" Akron	2 14	....	....	No. 15.
" Rochester	2 48	4 15	8 00	....
" South Judson	3 53	....	....	6.00§
" Kouts	4 25	....	....	7.22
" Crown Point	5 10	....	....	8.12
" Hammond	6 05	7 25	10 25	9.10
" Englewood	6 30	7 55	10 55	9.30
" Archer Avenue	7 00	8 15	11 15	9.40
Ar. Chicago	7 10	8 25	11 25	9 50
Lv. New York	....	8 30†	5.00	....
" Boston	....	3 00	8 35§	....

Nos. 8, 12, 16, 3, 5 and 17 daily. Where time is not shown trains do not stop. Nos. 17 and 18 daily except Sunday. * stop on signal. † p.m. § a.m.

E. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
T. W. BURROWS, Superintendent, Chicago.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD.

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.

[Central Time.]

NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 38. Daily except Sunday	No. 6. Daily except Sunday		
Lv. Cincinnati	3 30pm	7.20am	....	....
" Chillicothe	1 24pm	7.37am	....	....
Ar. Arthur Jct.	5 58pm	12.05pm	....	....
Hocking Valley Division.	**No. 1. Daily**	**No. 3. Daily**		
Lv. Athens	7.00am	3.55pm	....	....
" Logan	8.15am	7.20pm	....	....
" Lancaster	8.50am	8.05pm	....	....
Ar. Columbus	10.15am	9.25pm	....	....
Toledo Division.	**No. 3. Daily.**	**No. 1. Daily**		
Lv. Columbus	7.00am	4.00pm	....	....
" Delaware	7.56am	4.55pm	....	....
" Upper Sandusky	9.17am	6.29pm	....	....
" MARION	9.57am	7.11pm	....	....
" Crestline	11.15am	8.35pm	....	....
" Lexington	11.45am	8.55pm	....	....
" Berea	12.08pm	7.25pm	....	....
Ar. Toledo	1.25pm	8.10pm	....	....

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	**No. 2. Daily.**	**No. 4. Daily**		
Lv. Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm	....	....
" Fostoria	8.22am	6.32pm	....	....
" Carey	8.55am	7.21pm	....	....
" Upper Sandusky	9.35am	8.09pm	....	....
" MARION	9.53am	8.40pm	....	....
" Prospect	10.14am	9.06pm	....	....
" Delaware	10.47am	9.24pm	....	....
Ar. Columbus	11.30am	10.20pm	....	....
Hocking Valley Division.	**No. 1. Daily**	**No. 2. Daily**		
Lv. Columbus	8.00am	4.00pm	....	....
" Lancaster	9.18am	5.23pm	....	....
" Logan	10.08am	6.20pm	....	....
Ar. Athens	11.15am	7.30pm	....	....
River Division.	**No. 37. Daily except Sunday**	**No. 39. Daily except Sunday**		
Ar. Mt Vernon Jct	12.05pm	9.22am	....	....
" Chillicothe	4 41pm	1.55pm	....	....
" Portsmouth	7.32pm	4.30pm	....	....

CONNECTIONS AND RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 4 and 6 Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. FALKENBACH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.

O. B. CARE, General Supt.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms at No. 28 north East street. 2dtf

FOR SALE.—One-half acre of land belonging to Mrs. Slack, contiguous to west Center street, situated between Lawyer Chase's and Mr. McLaughlin's. Inquire of 25m1

FOR SALE.—House and lot, centrally located. House containing 7 rooms in first-class condition. Will be sold on easy payments.
62m2 Geo. D. Coffin.

FOR RENT.—Rooms in second story Fite block, suitable for offices or for residences. For particulars call on J. Fite. 21tf

FOR RENT.—New house of seven rooms and cellar, on corner of Silver and West streets. Inquire of Wesley Harsch, on South street.

FOR RENT.—[illegible] house, corner Liberty and Union streets; desirable for residence or offices.
50m1. Harry Tryon.

FOR RENT.—A new house of eight rooms on south West street. Inquire of Emma Kowalke, south Main street.

LOST.—Between my home and the Presbyterian church, one key chain. Finder please leave at my store and receive reward.
John Kohler.

—Choice butter at Bauer's grocery.

—The finest line of cigars in town at Frey's.

—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at Music Hall tonight.

—Try a 25-cent meal at Fox & Helwagen's new restaurant.

—Rev. Burns [illegible] visit with friends in Cleveland.

—W. Hatch left this morning for Sandusky on a business trip.

—Fred Tritsch was the guest of his parents on East Union street Sunday.

—Michael Dunn, 54 Oak st., has charge of the Pan Handle yard during this place.

—Dr. Mercer, surgeon for the Adrian, Mich., [illegible] business.

—Misses L. Hay, [illegible] O., are the guests of Mrs. [illegible] at Hotel Marsh.

—Walter Johnson left for Pittsburg Tuesday morning, returning Saturday evening, [illegible] Barnhart's steam [illegible].

—Mr. Merrill [illegible] Charles Kessler. Mr. Merrill engage in [illegible].

—Where can you find a better [illegible] of cigars in the city than at Frey's, 48 and 50 South Main street.

—The [illegible] Sibley Musical Society [illegible] Lyceum Theatre next Monday evening.

—Miss Dora [illegible] at Galion, [illegible] visit with friends here.

—C. E. Sanders, [illegible] of Ohio, is [illegible] Mansfield [illegible].

—The [illegible] Mrs. Dr. [illegible] She is still the guest of Mrs. Dr. Wise.

—Andy Rice, of the [illegible] Vindicator of Kent, [illegible] will [illegible].

—G. H. Nash and Wm. Cole [illegible] Delaware [illegible] Democrat [illegible].

—Chances Chances [illegible] to the future for [illegible] Watches, [illegible] jewelry, [illegible] articles.

—Misses Ella and Kate Kohler, [illegible] of Bucyrus, [illegible] week's visit with Miss Spencer [illegible].

—Mayor Evans [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] of good cattle [illegible] have an order [illegible] can be made.

—Dr. Lewis [illegible] rock at the [illegible] perfect [illegible] and [illegible] of health.

—Mrs. M. D. Vandemark, of Fort Morgan, Mich., [illegible] to make [illegible] the ministry [illegible].

—T. W. Mackey, [illegible] night clerk at the [illegible] has completed [illegible] time during the absence of Clerk Fisher.

—Remember W. B. Fry [illegible] you can get [illegible] drinks [illegible] at Longworth's [illegible] prices.

—The [illegible] Lyric and Music [illegible] with an [illegible] Frank an ex [illegible] of Royal Path.

—Many [illegible] are [illegible] spreading the [illegible] papers and [illegible] Mowing about [illegible] runaway and [illegible].

—Samuel Bell [illegible] principal [illegible] grade [illegible] to serve the [illegible] on said cattle. [illegible] Hundred [illegible] at once and [illegible].

—Miss Kate [illegible] painful [illegible] Bowers (Dr. [illegible] sue is [illegible] almost [illegible] Hamilton [illegible] that she will [illegible].

—On Friday, [illegible] March [illegible] the Classic and [illegible] rate of [illegible] good returns [illegible] invited. [illegible] March [illegible].

—[illegible] engine [illegible] couple months. [illegible] a couple [illegible] that there [illegible] the yards [illegible] there being [illegible] injuries received [illegible].

Five rooms [illegible] half squares from Hotel Marsh.
CHASE & HUNTER.

—All [illegible] and kinds of both hard and soft [illegible] can be had at L. B. Gurley's. No. 9 South Main street. Citizen [illegible].

—Five [illegible] additional [illegible] were [illegible] on the M. E. Church on Saturday [illegible] and is [illegible] high [illegible].

—New York Herald: "The strange story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is a [illegible] reading with [illegible] chills."

—Don't fail to [illegible] Opera House in the [illegible] Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde [illegible] ably supported.

—H. L. Steele, [illegible] but now of the Ashland [illegible] with Sunday. Mr. Steele [illegible] man of ability [illegible] the front rank [illegible].

—Remember the action [illegible] Cole's Hall [illegible] the Cleric will [illegible] week. Extra [illegible] Vernon will [illegible].

—Last [illegible] and Marion [illegible] Knecht [illegible] Saturday [illegible] Knecht [illegible] and [illegible] Marion [illegible] Knecht, [illegible] and family [illegible].

—Miss [illegible] Mansfield [illegible] and [illegible] Mansfield [illegible] Mansfield [illegible] Mansfield